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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:34:09 ON 17 SEP 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:17 ON 17 SEP 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 50 S L1

L3 13526 S L1 FULL

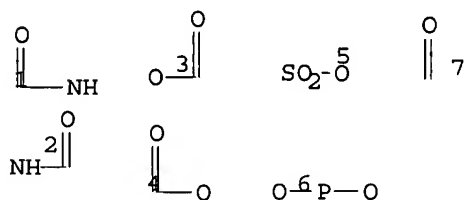
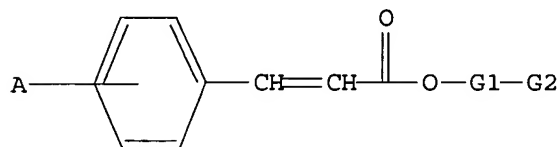
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:58 ON 17 SEP 2006

L4 10184 S L3

L5 21 S L4 (L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)

=> d que 15 stat

L1 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1],[@2],[@3],[@4],[@5],[@6],[@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L3 13526 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

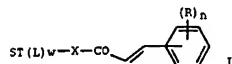
L4 10184 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

L5 21 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 (L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)

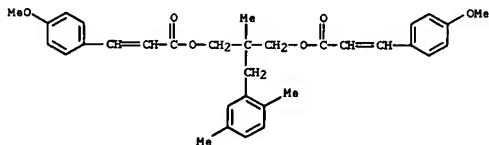
=> d 1-21 bib abs hitstr

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:613532 CAPLUS
 DN 145:238149
 TI Photographic coupler and image dye light-stabilizing systems
 IN Mura, Albert J.; Eiff, Shari L.; Russo, Gary M.
 PA Eastman Kodak Company, USA
 SO U.S., 31pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 7090969	B1	20060815	US 2005-80086	20050315
PRAI US 2005-80086		20050315		
GI				



AB A photog. element comprises a silver halide emulsion layer having associated therewith a dye forming coupler and a compound I wherein L is a linking moiety; X is a heteroatom group selected from O, S, or NR' where R' is H or a substituent; w = 0-1; R is hydrogen or a substituent group; n is an integer from 0 to 5; ST represents a stabilizer selected from the group consisting of: a thiomorpholine dioxide; a dialkoxy aromatic group linked through a phenolic oxygen; a dialkoxy aromatic group linked through the aromatic ring; a sulfonamido group; a hydroxyphenyl benzotriazole group; and a phenolic group.
 IT 905856-62-4p
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (image dye light-stabilizing systems)
 RN 905856-62-4 CAPLUS
 CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



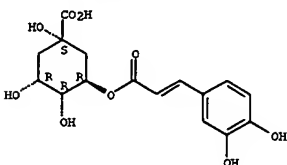
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:537421 CAPLUS
 DN 145:26990
 TI Method and apparatus for manufacture of pericarp of Viburnum dilatatum, extracts of the pericarp, and use of the pericarp for antioxidants, powdered materials, supplements, foods, beverages, and colorants
 IN Iwai, Kunihisa; Matsue, Hajime; Onodera, Akio
 PA Amori Prefecture, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2006141334	A2	20060608	JP 2004-338715	20041124
PRAI JP 2004-338715		20041124		

AB Pericarp rich in anthocyanin, chlorogenic acid, and its derivs. is separated from Viburnum dilatatum juice residues containing seed and pericarp, by use of friction between fruit residues or abrasion. Diagrams of the apparatus for separation of the pericarp are given. The pericarp separated from V. dilatatum juice residues showed significantly higher antioxidant activity than the juice residues.
 IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (separation of pericarp containing anthocyanin and chlorogenic acid from Viburnum dilatatum juice residues for antioxidants, powdered materials, supplements, foods, beverages, and colorants)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



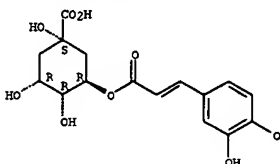
L5 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:632295 CAPLUS
 DN 143:155064
 TI Aqueous ink compositions for writing tools and the ink-stored writing tools
 IN Takasu, Yoichi; Tsuchiya, Yoko
 PA Pilot Ink Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005194342	A2	20050721	JP 2004-33	20040105
PRAI JP 2004-33		20040105		

AB Title ink compns. contain 0.01-5% (preferably) chlorogenic acids to remove the air bubbles in the inks. An aqueous ink containing 0.5% Cafenol P 100 (a chlorogenic acid) showed no air bubbles.
 IT 327-97-9D, Chlorogenic acid, derivs.
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous writing inks containing chlorogenic acids for air bubble removal)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

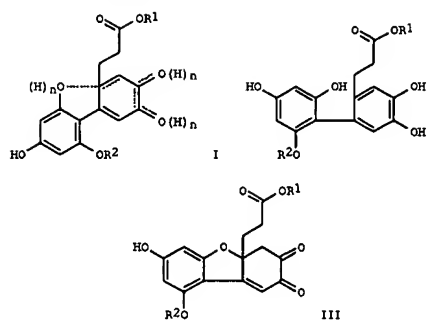
Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:431245 CAPLUS
 DN 142:465086
 TI Yellow water-soluble dye preparations derived from dihydrochalcones, their preparation process, and their uses.
 IN Sanoner, Philippe; Guyot, Sylvain; Leguervave, Christine; Lequere, Jean Michel; Drilleau, Jean Francois; Renard, Catherine
 PA Institut National De La Recherche Agronomique Inra, Fr.; Societe Cooperative Agricole Elle sT Vire
 SO Fr. Demande, 33 pp.
 CODEN: FROXEL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

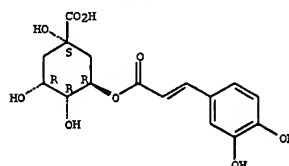
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2862303	A1	20050520	FR 2003-13414	20031117
FR 2862303	B1	20060106		
WO 2005049598	A1	20050602	WO 2004-FR2927	20041116
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HD, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1685120	A1	20060802	EP 2004-805464	20041116
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
PRAI FR 2003-13414	A	20031117		
WO 2004-FR2927	W	20041116		
OS MARPAT 142:465086				
G1				

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



AB Nontoxic yellow water-soluble dyes I, II, and III (R = H or C1-10 alkyl, R2 = H, glucose or xyloglucose, n = 0 or 1) prepared by enzymic oxidation of phloretin glucoside from apple pulp in the presence of chlorogenic acid and catechin is useful for dyeing food, pharmaceutical, or cosmetic compns.
 IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (nontoxic yellow water-soluble dyes prepared by enzymic oxidation of phloretin glucoside from apple pulp)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[[3-(4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.

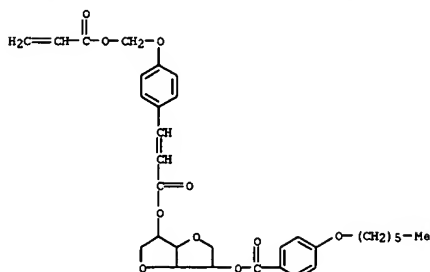


L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:324425 CAPLUS
 DN 142:400670
 TI Information medium comprising two layers
 IN Lub, Johan; Broer, Dirk Jan; Kurt, Ralph; Hendriks, Robert Frans Maria
 PA Koninklijke Philips Electronics N. V., Neth.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005034099	A2	20050414	WO 2004-IB3033	20040917
WO 2005034099	A3	20050602		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HD, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI EP 2003-300138	A	20030930		
AB The conventional optical data storage materials such as for example DVD are subject to limitation since they are rather expensive and difficult to manufacture. The object of the present invention is to propose an information medium comprising two information layers, and having an alternative structure compared to the prior art information medium. The present invention relates to an information medium comprising a first and a second information layers comprising marks intended to store binary data, each mark being intended to be read by a light spot polarized according to a first direction or to a second direction, wherein: the first information layer comprises first marks sensitive to the first polarization direction, and second marks not sensitive to the first polarization direction, said first and second marks being both not sensitive or equally sensitive to the second polarization direction. The second information layer comprising third marks sensitive to the second polarization direction, and fourth marks not sensitive to said second polarization direction, said third and fourth marks being both not sensitive or equally sensitive to the first polarization direction.				
IT 849776-14-3 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (information medium comprising two layers, liquid crystal monomers and dichroic dyes)				
RN 849776-14-3	CAPLUS			
CN Hexitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, 4-(hexyloxy)benzoate 3-[4-[[[1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]methoxy]phenyl]-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



L5 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:301926 CAPLUS

DN 142:354328

TI Dye/pigment-fading inhibitors containing Apocynum venetum extracts and their use for dye/pigment preparations and colored foods and beverages
 IN Ando, Seiji; Tanaka, Hiroyoshi; Shimabayashi, Hiroshi; Yokomizo, Atsushi
 PA Saneigen F.F.I. Inc., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.

CODEN: JKOKAP

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005087147	A2	20050407	JP 2003-327423	20030919
JP 2003-327423		20030919		

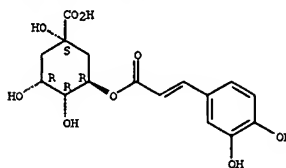
AB Apocynum venetum exts. are useful as fading inhibitors for dyes and pigments, e.g., anthocyanins, flavonoids, and carotenoids. A. venetum leaf aqueous 30 volume% EtOH extract contained chlorogenic acid 0.078, isoquercitrin 0.086, hyperoside 0.060, and catechin 0.0068 weight%. An acidic aqueous solution (pH 3) containing 0.05 weight% San Red RCFU (red cabbage pigment) 0.1 weight% of the extract showed 77.8% residual pigment after 3.5-h UV irradiation.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (extract component; color-fading inhibitors containing Apocynum venetum exts. for dye/pigment preps., foods, and beverages)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:668931 CAPLUS

DN 141:370211

TI Enhancing and inhibiting effects of aromatic compounds on luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-OH- chemiluminescence and determination of intermediates in oxidative hair dyes by HPLC with chemiluminescence detection

AU Zhou, Jian; Xu, Hong; Wan, Guo-Hui; Duan, Chun-Feng; Cui, Hua
 CS Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, 230026, P.eop. Rep. China

SO Talanta (2004), 64(2), 467-477

CODEN: TALNTA; ISSN: 0039-9140

PB Elsevier B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB The effect of 36 aromatic compds. on the luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-OH-chemiluminescence (CL) was systematically studied. It was found that dihydroxybenzenes, and ortho- and para-substituted aminophenols and phenylenediamines inhibited the CL and phenols with three or more than three hydroxyls except phloroglucin tended to enhance the CL. The CL inhibition and enhancement was proposed to be dependent on whether superoxide anion radical (O₂⁻) was competitively consumed by compds. in the CL system. Trihydroxybenzenes were capable of generating superoxide anion radical, leading to the CL enhancement, whereas dihydroxybenzenes were superoxide anion radical scavenger, causing the CL inhibition. Based on the inhibited CL, a novel method for the simultaneous determination of p-phenylenediamine, o-phenylenediamine, p-aminophenol, o-aminophenol, resorcinol and hydroquinone by high-performance liquid chromatog. coupled with chemiluminescence detection was developed. The method has been successfully applied to determine intermediates in oxidative hair dyes and wastewater of shampooing after hair dyed.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: AMT (Analyte); AMST (Analytical study)

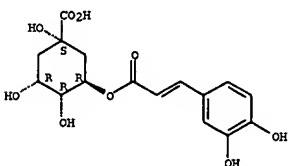
(enhancing and inhibiting effects of aromatic compds. on luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-NaOH chemiluminescence and determination of intermediates in oxidative hair dyes by HPLC with chemiluminescence detection)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.



RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS
 DN 141:175626
 TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
JP 2004238631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
PRAI KR 2003-7996	A	20030208		

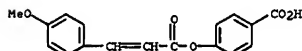
OS MARPAT 141:175626
 AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from

4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.

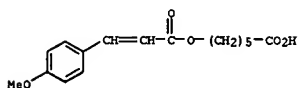
IT 733739-08-7P 733739-10-1P 733739-13-4P
 733739-15-6P

RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)

RN 733739-08-7 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



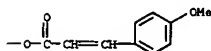
RN 733739-10-1 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 6-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 733739-13-4 CAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, 3-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

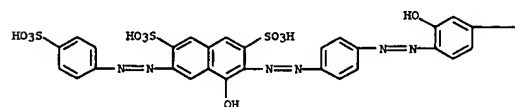
L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

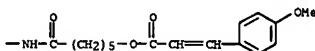


RN 733739-19-0 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 6-[[3-hydroxy-4-[[4-[[1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[[4-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-6-oxohexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

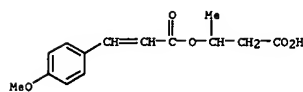


PAGE 1-B

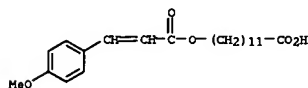


RN 733739-22-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, 4,5-dihydro-1-[[3-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-[[4-[[3-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-5-oxo-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

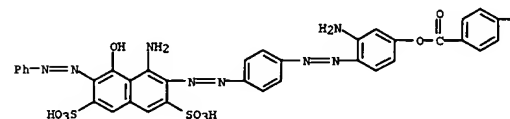


RN 733739-15-6 CAPLUS
 CN Dodecanoic acid, 12-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



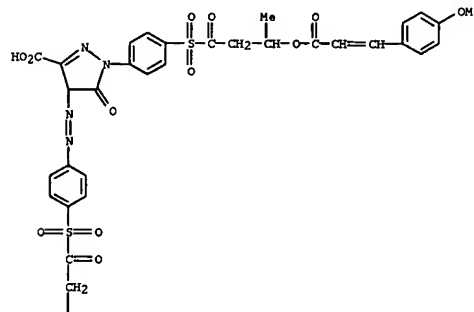
IT 733739-17-8P 733739-19-0P 733739-22-5P
 733739-25-8P 733739-27-0P 733739-29-2P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (lightfast colorant, lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)
 RN 733739-17-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-, 3-amino-4-[[4-[[1-amino-8-hydroxy-7-(phenylazo)-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

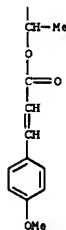


L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



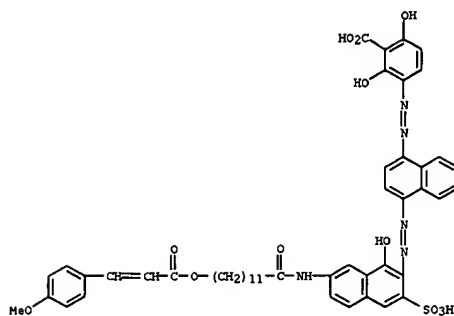
PAGE 2-A



● Na

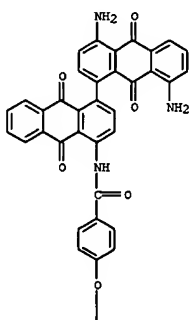
RN 733739-25-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2,6-dihydroxy-3-[[4-[[1-hydroxy-7-[[12-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxododecyl]amino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 733739-27-0 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 4-[[[(4',8'-diamino-9,9',10,10'-tetrahydro-9,9',10,10'-tetraoxo[1,1'-bianthracen]-4-yl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L5 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:359935 CAPLUS
 DN 136:377516
 TI Ink-jet printing inks and ink-receiving materials with excellent light resistance
 IN Takeshita, Kinya; Murayama, Tetsuo; Kido, Hirotsane
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

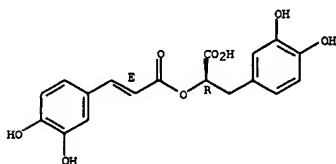
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002138225	A2	20020514	JP 2000-334138	20001101
JP 2000-334138		20001101		

AB The inks and materials contain antioxidant compds. selected from colorants, rosmarinic acid, carnosolic acid, carnosol, rosmanol, epirosmanol, iserosmanol, rosmaridiphenol, rosmariquinone, and hesperidine.

IT 20283-92-5
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; ink-jet printing inks and ink-receiving sheets containing antioxidants for improving light resistance)

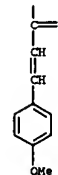
RN 20283-92-5 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenepropanoic acid, α-[[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-3,4-dihydroxy-, (αR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).
 Double bond geometry as shown.

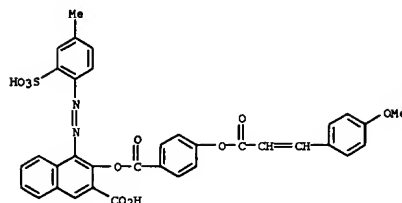


L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 2-A



RN 733739-29-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 3-[[[4-[[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]benzoyl]oxy]-4-[[[(4-methyl-2-sulfonylphenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2001:693041 CAPLUS
 DN 135:262001
 TI Method for dyeing dry hair using an oxidoreductase and a dye precursor
 IN Sorensen, Niels Henrik
 PA Novozymes A/S, Den.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXKD

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001068042	A1	20010920	WO 2001-DK166	20010313

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002007524 A1 20020124 US 2001-919236 20010328
 PRAI DK 2000-439 A 20000317
 US 2000-192688P P 20000328
 WO 2001-DK166 W 20010313

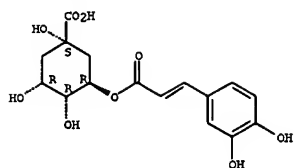
AB A method for dyeing keratinous fibers is based on contacting the keratinous fibers in a dry state with a dyeing composition comprising at least one oxidoreductase, such as laccase, oxidase or peroxidase, and at least one dye precursor for a sufficient period of time and under conditions sufficient to permit dyeing of keratinous fibers. A dye precursor is selected from the group consisting of diamines, aminophenols, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazole and pyrazole pyrimidine derivs. The dyeing composition further comprises a mediator, i.e., a substrate of oxidoreductase, selected from the group consisting of diamines, aminophenols and polyphenols. The procedure is carried out at a pH 3-10 for 10-60 min. In this way it is possible to dye keratinous fibers, e.g. human hair, in a simple and efficient manner without significantly damaging the hair. For example, a hair dye composition contained laccase from Myceliophthora thermophila 0.05 mg ep/mL, p-phenylenediamine (PPD) 0.3%, and 5-amino-o-cresol 0.3% in a phosphate buffer.

IT 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (dyeing compns. for dry hair containing microbial oxidoreductase, dye precursor, and mediator)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry shown.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

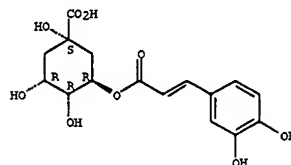
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:839050 CAPLUS
 DN 134:21273
 TI Oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases and an oxido-reductase enzyme
 IN Lang, Gerard; Lagrange, Alain
 PA L'Oreal, Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXKDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1055409	A1	20001129	EP 2000-401360	20000518
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2794022	A1	20001201	FR 1999-6799	19990528
FR 2794022	B1	20010720		
JP 2001010939	A2	20010116	JP 2000-159206	20000529
US 2004040098	A1	20040304	US 2003-651229	20030829
PRAI FR 1999-6799	A	19990528		
US 2000-583724	B1	20000530		
OS MARPAT 134:21273				
AB Oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases, such as para-phenylenediamine and para-aminophenols, and an oxido-reductase enzyme. A hair dye composition contained uricase 20 IU/mg, para-phenylenediamine 0.324, 1,3-dihydroxy benzene 0.33, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole 0.1, uric acid 1.5, excipients and water q.s. 100 g. The composition produces a chestnut brown color.				
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases and oxido-reductase enzyme)				
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS				
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

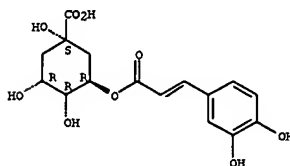
L5 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:441313 CAPLUS
 DN 133:63587
 TI Hair dye compositions containing hydroxystilbenes
 IN Pruche, Francis; Saint, Leger Didier; Bernard, Bruno
 PA L'Oreal, Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
 CODEN: EPXKDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1013260	A2	20000628	EP 1999-403075	19991208
EP 1013260	A3	20000705		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2787319	A1	20000623	FR 1998-16258	19981222
FR 2787319	B1	20020614		
US 2002016998	A1	20020214	US 1999-467896	19991221
US 6409772	B2	20020625		
JP 2000191936	A2	20000711	JP 1999-365256	19991222
PRAI FR 1998-16258	A	19981222		
OS MARPAT 133:63587				
AB Hair dye compns. containing hydroxystilbenes are disclosed. A hair dye contained resveratrol 5.26, caffeic acid 0.173, laccase 0.002 mmole and phosphate buffer pH = 7.2 q.s. 100 mL. The composition is applied on the hair for 30' at 37', then the hair is rinsed, washed with shampoo, rinsed and dried to obtain a clear blond color.				
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(hair dye compns. containing hydroxystilbenes)				
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS				
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.

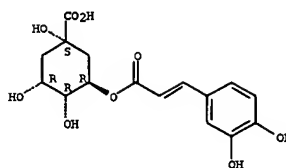


LS ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:383884 CAPLUS
 DN 133:22149
 TI Hair dye compositions containing oxidoreductase and mediators
 IN Sorensen, Niels Henrik; McDevitt, Jason Patrick
 PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000032158	A1	20000608	WO 1999-DK674	19991201
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CH, GA, GN, GW, ML, HR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2352778	AA	20000608	CA 1999-2352778	19991201
EP 1137391	A1	20011004	EP 1999-957262	19991201
EP 1137391	B1	20041103		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002531386	T2	20020924	JP 2000-584855	19991201
AT 281147	E	20041115	AT 1999-957262	19991201
US 6572843	B1	20030603	US 2000-523298	20000310
US 1998-203075	A	19981201		
US 1999-451807	B2	19991201		
WO 1999-DK674	W	19991201		
AB A method for treating hair, combining permanent dyeing and straightening of hair, without significantly damaging the hair is disclosed. The hair is treated by chemical reducing covalent disulfide linkages in the hair, and contacting said hair with at least 1 oxidoreductase, at least 1 mediator, and at least 1 chemical oxidizing agent in an amount equivalent to 0.001-1% hydrogen peroxide of the dyeing formulation. The efficiency of dyeing of blonde hair was improved when dyeing was performed on chemical straightened hair relative to untreated hair.				
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(hair dye compns. containing oxidoreductase and mediators)				
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS				
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.

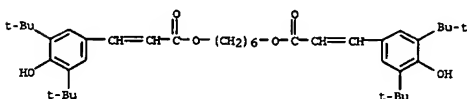
LS ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:50060 CAPLUS
 DN 132:100486
 TI Image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials
 IN Kovacs, Gregory J.; Sprague, Robert A.; Malhotra, Shadi L.; Naik, Kirit N.; Lesani, Fereshteh; Boils, Danielle C.; Mayo, James D.; Drappel, Stephan V.
 PA Xerox Corporation, USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EFXKDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 972651	A1	20000119	EP 1999-113734	19990713
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000198267	A2	20000718	JP 1999-195520	19990709
PRAI US 1998-118573	A	19980717		
AB Disclosed is an image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials, wherein the image-enhancing composition contains a solvent, a polymeric binder, a dye mordant, a substantially water-soluble anticurl compound, a substantially water-soluble desizing compound, a lightfastness-improving compound, a defoamer, an optional biocide, and an optional filler.				
IT 88797-00-6, 1,6-Hexamethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)				
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				
(ink-jet printing materials treated with image-enhancing compns. containing)				
RN 88797-00-6 CAPLUS				
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-, 1,6-hexanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



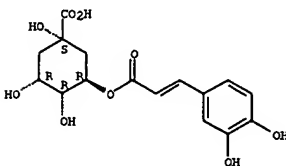
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:258896 CAPLUS
 DN 126:279238
 TI Separation and identification of constituents of Colombian raw sugar
 AU Larrahondo, Jesus E.; Godshall, Mary An; Clarke, Margaret A.
 CS CENICANA, Cali, Colombia
 SO Proceedings of the Sugar Processing Research Conference (1996) 137-145
 CODEN: PSPCE4; ISSN: 0730-6490
 PB Sugar Processing Research Institute
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The major classes of colorants in Colombian raw sugar were isolated using MeOH as an extracting agent. The crude extract was partitioned between CHCl3 and water; extraction of the main colorant components from the aqueous fraction by Et acetate followed. This last fraction was rich in several phenolic acid derivs., carbohydrate-related compds., and glyceric acid. The anal. for each extract was performed by GC-MS according to a procedure for phenols in sugar products described by SPRI (1982). Fractionation of an acidic aqueous solution of raw sugar by XAD-2 Amberlite resin showed, as major components, phenolic compds. with slightly and moderately acidic groups eluted by Na2CO3 solution and MeOH, resp. Further studies, e.g. the effect of cane burning and the impact of tops and trash on color in sugarcane juice, were investigated very recently, and it was established that burning alone, as well as tops and trash, contributed to increased cane juice color in the factory.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (separation and identification of carbohydrate and phenolic colorants of Colombian raw sugar)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1992:598225 CAPLUS
 DN 117:198225
 TI Silver halide-containing hair dye compositions
 IN Mizumaki, Katsumi
 PA Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

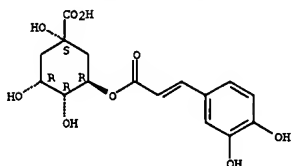
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 04187625	A2	19920706	JP 1990-319691	19901122
PRAI JP 1990-319691		19901122		

AB A hair dye composition for dyeing grey hair with prolonged dyeing effect and without hair damage due to its low alkalinity consists of silver halides (AgCl, AgBr, AgI and/or AgF), an alkaline agent (e.g. ammonium bicarbonate), a dye (e.g. tannins), dyeing aids (e.g. Zr compds.), and other components. Thus, a hair dye composition consists of AgCl 0.8, 28% aqueous ammonia 2.8, hydroxylamine-HCl 0.1, ethoxylated castor oil 1.0, perfumes 0.3, 1-menthol 0.2, resorcinol 0.1, Fe chlorophyllin 0.5, bromine-denatured alc. 4.0 and diluted water to 100 weight%.

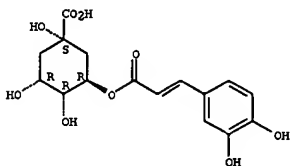
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hair dye composition containing silver halides and, for gray hair)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.

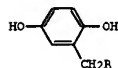


L5 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1981:430217 CAPLUS
 DN 95:30217
 TI Agent for oxidative dyeing of hair
 IN Bachmann, Heinrich; Portmann, Plato
 PA Wella A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
 CODEN: GWXKEX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 2939303	A1	19810416	DE 1979-2939303	19790928
WO 8100810	A1	19810402	WO 1980-EF103	19800925
W: BR, JP, US				
EP 26473	A1	19810408	EP 1980-105820	19800925
EP 26473	B1	19830525		
R: DE, GB, IT, SE				
BR 8008836	A	19810630	BR 1980-8836	19800925
JP 56501204	T2	19810827	JP 1980-502171	19800925
US 4479803	A	19841030	US 1981-253510	19810408
PRAI DE 1979-2939303	A	19790928		
WO 1980-EF103	A	19800925		
OS MARPAT 95:30217				
GI				



AB Oxidative hair dyes contain 1-4% by weight I (R = CO2R1, CONH2, CONHR1, CONHR2, CONH2, CN, CH2OH, CHO, CH(OH)OR1, CH(OR1)2 and R1 is Cl-5 alkyl) and an aromatic compound with ≥1 OH group, and/or an aromatic compound

with ≥1 OH group and ≥ N atom, and/or a natural amino acid or its derivs., which acts to increase color intensity. A pH 7.8 dye solution of homogentisic acid amide [5663-54-7] 3, orcinol [504-15-4] 0.8, Cu glycinate 0.03, guanidine-HCl [50-01-1] 7.5, NH4HCO3 2, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1, EtOH 20, and H2O 65.67% was applied to bleached hair for 15 min at 37-40°, then 50 mL of a solution of 5% NH4OH and 1.5% H2O2 was worked in and allowed to stand for 15 min. The hair was rinsed with 10% citric acid containing 0.05% EDTA, H2O, and dried. The hair had a natural brown color.

IT 327-97-9
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hair dye containing homogentisic acid derivs. and)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

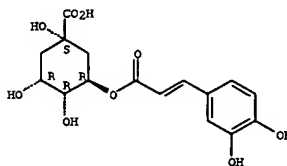
Absolute stereochemistry.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1977:454800 CAPLUS
 DN 87:54800
 TI Enzymic color formation in beet and cane juices
 AU Gross, D.; Coombs, J.
 CS Group Res. Dev., Tate and Lyle Ltd., Reading/Berks., UK
 SO C. R. Assen. Gen. Comm. Int. Tech. Sucr., 15th (1975), 295-308 Publisher: Comm. Int. Tech. Sucr., Tienen, Belg.
 CODEN: 35VOAL
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB Polyphenoloxidase (I) [9002-10-2] with mol. wts. of 200,000 and 32,000-130,000, which catalyze the browning reactions during extraction and refining of sugar, were isolated from sugar beet and cane juices, resp. and characterized for Michaelis constant and UV light maximum absorption for caffeic and chlorogenic acid (II), and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. The possible routes of color formation from II-mediated reactions involving the oxidation of a 2nd phenol or the reactions with amino acids or amino groups of proteins are given. Of the many chemical compds. tested, thioglycolate and β-mercaptoethanol [60-24-2] were the most effective compds. to inactivate the I.

IT 327-97-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (colorant formation in presence of caffeic acid and, in sugar cane juices)

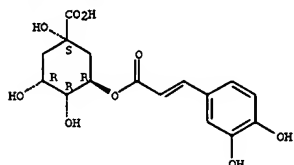
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



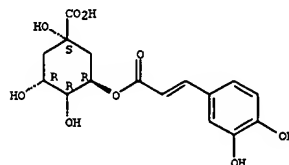
L5 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:115153 CAPLUS
 DN 76:115153
 TI Fluorescence of sugars
 AU Wall, James H.; Carpenter, Frank G.
 CS South. Mark. Nutr. Res. Div., Agric. Res. Serv., New Orleans, LA, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 157-78
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Fluorescence in com. sugars due to trace constituents correlates well with color over a wide range and could be used in place of, or as a complementary measurement to, color. Fluorescence is more sensitive than color in the low region and gives peaks (which can possibly be more informative than color); however, it is a more complicated measurement to make than color. Noncolored constituents which fluoresce can also be measured.
 IT 327-97-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (sugar colorants, fluorometry of)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:115152 CAPLUS
 DN 76:115152
 TI Identification of sugar colorants
 AU Farber, Leon; Carpenter, Frank G.
 CS Cane Sugar Refining Res. Project, New Orleans, LA, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 145-56
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Cane colorants [chlorogenic acid (I) [327-97-9], caffeic acid [331-39-5], p-hydroxycinnamic acid [7400-08-0], 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid [1135-24-6], 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxycinnamic acid [530-59-6], kaempferol (II) [520-18-3], and umbelliferone [93-35-6]] that escape the refining process and even persist into the refined sugar are identified. The pigments are catalogued and described as to color, fluorescent color, and mobility on high voltage paper electrophoresis. Other schemes (e.g. solvent extraction and thin-layer chromatog.) are used to sep. significant quantities, using high voltage paper electrophoresis to monitor the seps. Several noncolored constituents are identified: p-hydroxybenzoic acid [99-96-7], 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid [530-57-4], and 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid [121-34-6]. Fumaric acid [110-17-8] and acetic acid [499-12-7], already known to be in cane sugar, are located on the high voltage paper electrophoresis separation
 IT 327-97-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (sugarcane colorants, chromatography identification of)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:101505 CAPLUS
 DN 76:101505
 TI Quantitative measurement of sugars by gas-liquid chromatography
 AU Velasco, Violeta S.; Heisler, M.; Dowling, J. F.
 CS Corn Ind., Yonkers, NY, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 61-81
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Various methods [(1) hexamethyldisilazane (I) [999-97-3]-trimethylchlorosilane [75-77-4] method, (2) N-(trimethylsilyl)imidazole (II) [18156-74-6] in pyridine, and (3) I-F3CCO2H method] for silylation of sugars applicable to the determination of dextrose [50-99-7], levulose [57-48-7], and sucrose [57-50-1] by gas-liquid chromatog. (GLC) are studied with regard to the reagents used in preparing Me3Si derivs., reaction rates, and internal stds. A precision of 0.5 is attainable with the I-F3CCO2H method for determining individual sugars; dextrose and levulose have less error than sucrose. Me3SiCl reaction is not complete at room temperature until > .sim.24 hr. Reaction of levulose with II gives 3 peaks under normal conditions. Excellent separation of Me3Si derivs. of ferulic acid [1135-24-6], caffeic acid [331-39-5], sinapic acid [530-59-6], and chlorogenic acid [327-97-9] are obtained using an SE-52 column at 170-300 deg.. GLC can be used to measure colorants, but separation from most of the sugar and concentration is necessary.

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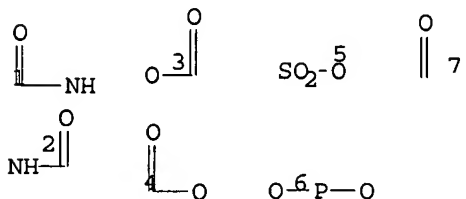
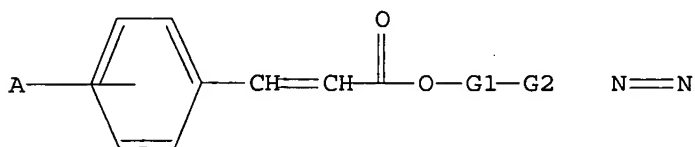
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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

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L6 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1],[@2],[@3],[@4],[@5],[@6],[@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L8 17 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L6

L9 15 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8

=> d 1-15 bib abs hitstr

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS
 DN 141:175626
 TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN. CNT 1

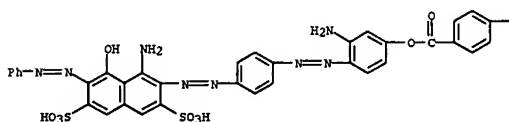
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
JP 2004238631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
FRAI KR 2003-7996	A	20030208		

OS MARPAT 141:175626
 AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from

4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.
 IT 733739-17-8P 733739-19-OP 733739-22-5P
 733739-25-8P 733739-29-2P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (lightfast colorant; lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)

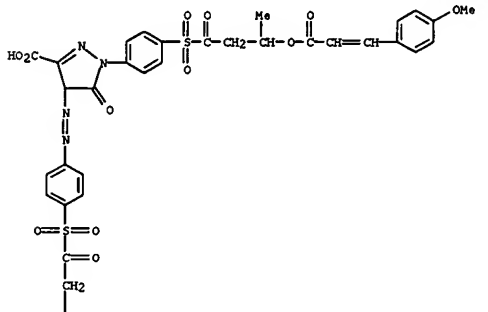
RN 733739-17-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-, 3-amino-4-[[4-[[1-amino-8-hydroxy-7-(phenylazo)-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

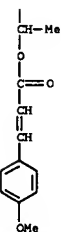


L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

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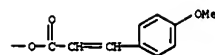


● Na

RN 733739-25-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2,6-dihydroxy-3-[[4-[[1-hydroxy-7-[[12-[[3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxododecyl]amino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

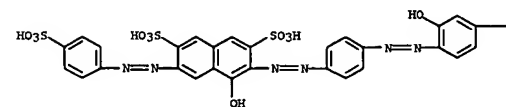
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

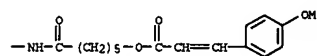


RN 733739-19-0 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-, 6-[[3-hydroxy-4-[[4-[[1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[[4-sulfonyl]azo]-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-6-oxohexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

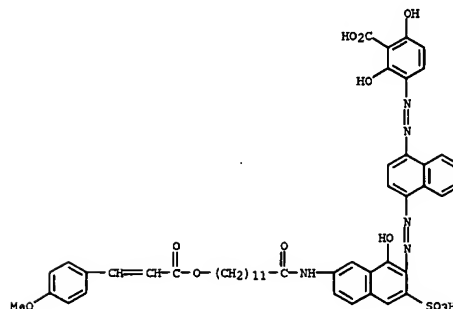


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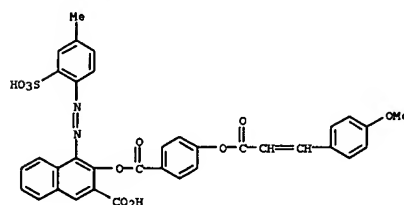


RN 733739-22-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, 4,5-dihydro-1-[[4-[[3-[[3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-[[4-[[3-[[3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-5-oxo-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

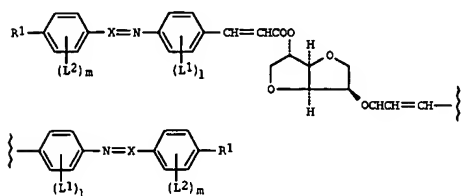
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 733739-29-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 3-[[4-[[3-[[4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]benzoyl]oxy]-4-[[4-methyl-2-sulfonyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



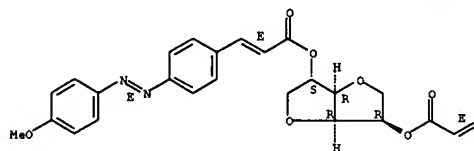
L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 AN 2002:480017 CAPLUS
 DN 137:70564
 TI Optically-active isosorbide esters as photoreactive chiral agents, their use, liquid crystal compositions containing them, and optical materials using them
 IN Yumoto, Masatoshi; Ichihashi, Mitsuyoshi
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.
 CODEN: JKOXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN, CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI JP 2002179682 A2 20020626 JP 2000-382515 20001215
 PRAI JP 2000-382515
 OS MARPAT 137:70564
 GI



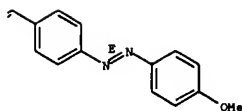
AB Optically-active compds. I (R1= H, halo, alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy, acyloxy, cyano; L1, L2 = halo, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, NO2; 1, m = 0, 1, 2; X = N, CH) are useful as photoreactive chiral agents. Helical structure of liquid crystals are changed by irradiating compns. containing liquid crystals, I, and photoinitiators with light. Helical structure of liquid crystals are fixed by image-wise irradiating the compns. with light having wavelength to which I are sensitive and irradiating with light having wavelength to which the photoinitiators are sensitive. Also claimed are color filters for liquid crystal displays, optical films, and recording materials containing at least liquid crystals and I. I are e.g. useful for preventing reverse twist domain of twisted-nematic displays.
 IT 439128-42-4P 439128-44-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (Preparation of isosorbide bis(phenylazocinnamates or benzylideneaminocinnamates) as photoreactive chiral agents for liquid crystal devices)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



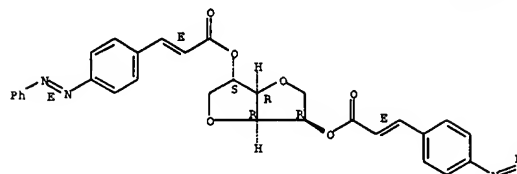
PAGE 1-B



L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 RN 439128-42-4 CAPLUS
 CN D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, bis[(2E)-3-[4-[(1E)-phenylazo]phenyl]-2-propenoate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



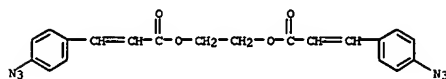
PAGE 1-B



RN 439128-44-6 CAPLUS
 CN D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, bis[(2E)-3-[4-[(1E)-4-methoxyphenyl]azo]phenyl]-2-propenoate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
 AN 1989:15945 CAPLUS
 DN 110:15945
 TI Negative photosensitive material for photomechanical process and photoengraving
 IN Cihak, Vladimir; Vrabec, Ervin; Mistr, Adolf; Oktabec, Xarel; Rusova, Hana
 PA Czech.
 SO Czech., 4 pp.
 CODEN: CZXXA9
 DT Patent
 LA Czech
 FAN, CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 PI CS 251287 B1 19870611 CS 1984-8581 19841112
 PRAI CS 1984-8581 19841112
 AB A neg. photosensitive material for photomech. process and for forming line and screen images by photoengraving consists of a polyester or polyolefin support with transparency 26% and a pigmented emulsion containing an ester of ethylene glycol (I) with p-azidocinnamic acid (II), a cyclohexanone-4-azidobenzaldehyde condensate, or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-25, acid-cyclized polyisoprene or 1,3-butadiene (III) copolymer with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene (IV) 40-98, Versal pigments 0.5-40, and SiO2 flue dust 0.1-104, and is developed after exposure to UV radiation in hydrocarbons or aliphatic chlorohydrocarbons and may be engraved. The material avoids under-etching of the engraving layer. Thus, a dispersion containing III-IV copolymer 12, an ester of I and II 2, xylene 2, PhMe 46, Versal Blue A 1, Versal Yellow G 2.5, and aerosil 0.5 g was applied as a 6-8-μm dry layer on a 125-μm biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film to give a photosensitive material.
 IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (neg. working photosensitive materials containing butadiene-styrene derivative copolymer and, for photomech. process and photoengraving)
 RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



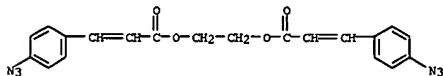
L9 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
AN 1989:15944 CAPLUS
DN 110:15944
TI Color print production
IN Cihak, Vladimír; Vrabec, Ervin; Oktabec, Karel; Rusova, Hana
PA Czech.
SO Czech., 8 pp.
CODEN: CZXXA9
DT Patent
LA Czech
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CS 251288	B1	19870611	CS 1984-8582	19841112
PRAI CS 1984-8582		19841112		

AB A color print comprised of separated monochrome layers perfectly in register which are successively formed on a dimensionally-stable polyester or polyolefin support is prepared by application, exposure, and developing photosensitive layers containing esters of ethylene glycol with p-azidocinnamic acid, 2,6-bis(4-azidobenzylidene)cyclohexanone, or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-40, acid-cyclized polyisoprene or copolymer of 1,3-butadiene with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene 15-98, phthalic alkyds modified with drying oils 0-15, and finely dispersed pigments and fillers 1.9-40%. The color print may be prepared directly by the neg. process or the pos. process using an auxiliary neg. mask on the back. The preparation of a color print from sep. green, blue, orange, and black images by the pos. process and from black, azure, purple, and yellow images by the neg. process are described.

IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitive compns. containing, for production of multilayered color prints)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



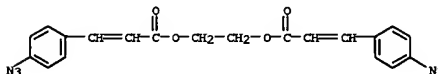
L9 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
AN 1989:15943 CAPLUS
DN 110:15943
TI Negative photosensitive material for photomechanical process
IN Cihak, Vladimír; Vrabec, Ervin; Mistr, Adolf; Oktabec, Karel; Rusova, Hana
PA Czech.
SO Czech., 5 pp.
CODEN: CZXXA9
DT Patent
LA Czech
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CS 251286	B1	19870611	CS 1984-8579	19841112
PRAI CS 1984-8579		19841112		

AB A neg. photosensitive material for reproduction of line and screen images in printing, cartog., electronics, etc., consists of a polyester or polyolefin support with a transparency ≥65% and a 2-10-μm photosensitive pigmented layer containing an ester of ethylene glycol (I) and p-azidocinnamic acid (II) or a condensation product of 4-azidobenzaldehyde with ketones or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-30, a copolymer of 1,3-butadiene (III) with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene (IV) or acid-cyclized natural or synthetic polyisoprene 30-98, and Versal pigments 2.9-40%. The material gives dimensionally stable copies by exposure to UV radiation and developing in hydrocarbons or chlorohydrocarbons. Thus, a photosensitive material was prepared by coating a composition containing a low-viscosity mineral oil 1, an ester of 1 with III-IV copolymer 10, xylene 28, PhMe 45, Versal Blue A 2.5, Versal Yellow G 1.5, Versal Red R 1 g, and PhMe on a biaxially oriented 125-μm poly(ethylene terephthalate) film and drying at 60°.

IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate
RL: USES (Uses)
(neg. working photosensitive materials containing butadiene-styrene derivative copolymers and, for photomech. properties)

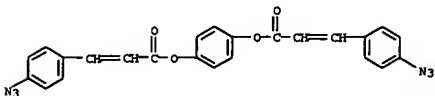
RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
AN 1988:121861 CAPLUS
DN 108:121861
TI Synthesis and photochemical behavior of poly[p-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)styrene] and 1,4-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)benzene
AU Ninomiya, Atsuyuki; Nishiwaki, Tohru; Anda, Kinji; Yokozawa, Yuuji
CS Tokyo Metrop. Ind. Technol. Cent., Tokyo, 115, Japan
SO Nippon Insatsu Gakkaishi (1987), 24(4), 326-32
CODEN: NIGAEV; ISSN: 0914-3319
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Poly[p-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)styrene] (PACS) and 1,4-bis-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)benzene (BACB) were synthesized to obtain a highly photosensitive polymer having 2 photoreactive sites, azido and active ethylenic double bond. p-Azidocinnamoyloxy chloride was prepared and used for this synthesis. Using this acid chloride poly(p-hydroxystyrene) and dihydroxybenzene underwent esterification in pyridine. Synthesized esters were identified to be PACS and BACB from their IR and NMR spectra. The photosensitivity of PACS containing no sensitizer was about 10 times that of poly(vinyl cinnamate) (cinnamolyzed; 75%) containing 10 weight% Michlers ketone in gray-scale method. The photosensitivity of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene resin containing 25 weight% BACB was about 0.5 times that of the above poly(vinyl cinnamate) system. Disappearance rate of azido group in PACS was faster by about 1.6 times than that of the active ethylenic double bond when it was irradiated using a UV lamp at the initial stage; in BACB it was faster about 1.1 times. The photosensitive groups of PACS and BACB were preserved without any reaction at an oven temperature <100° when they were heated in the oven for 10 min. PACS solubilized (.apprx.5 weight%) in monochlorobenzene showed a good preservation stability without gelation for about 6 mo in the refrigerator, whereas BACB in the same state did it for 2 mo.

IT 25434-01-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and photochem. behavior of)

RN 25434-01-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS ON STN
AN 1985:229475 CAPLUS
DN 102:229475
TI Photosensitive anthraquinone derivatives for photoresists
PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKKXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

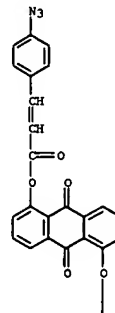
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 57072952	A2	19820507	JP 1980-149729	19801025
PRAI JP 58022142	B4	19830506		
GI JP 1980-149729		19801025		

AB New photosensitive anthraquinone derivs. I and II are claimed. The compds. are especially useful in photosensitive resin compns. Thus, 1,5-dihydroxyanthraquinone and p-azidocinnamoyl chloride are heated in pyridine to give II. Then, cyclized rubber and II were mixed in a MeCOEt-PhMe-PhCl mixture and coated on a support to form a high-quality photoresist film.

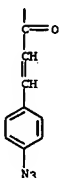
IT 83688-51-1 83688-52-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoresist compns. containing cyclized rubber and)

RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,5-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

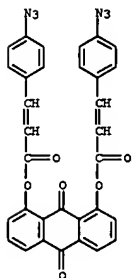
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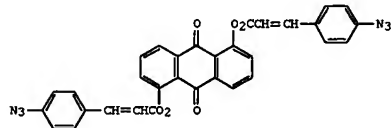
L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
PAGE 2-A



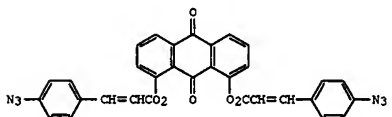
RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1983:225299 CAPLUS
DN 98:225299
Correction of: 97:199403
TI Photosensitive anthraquinone derivatives for photoresists
PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKOXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
PI JP 57072952 A2 19820507 JP 1980-149729 19801025
GI



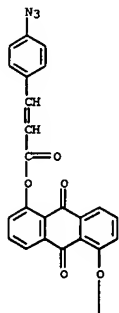
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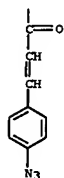
II

AB New photosensitive anthraquinone derivs. I and II are claimed. The compds. are especially useful in photosensitive resin compns. Thus, 1,5-dihydroxyanthraquinone and p-azidocinnamoyl chloride are heated in pyridine to give II. Then, cyclized rubber and II were mixed in a MeCOEt-PhMe-PhCl mixture and coated on a support to form a high quality photoresist film.
IT 83688-51-1P 83688-52-2P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as photoresist sensitizer)
RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,5-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
PAGE 1-A

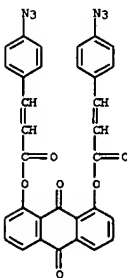


PAGE 2-A



RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



L9 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1983:44218 CAPLUS
 DN 98:44218
 TI Photosensitizer for photosensitive resin compositions
 PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
 CODEN: JKOXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

PAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 57080356	A2	19820519	JP 1980-157209	19801107
JP 58029298	B4	19830622		
PRAI JP 1980-157209		19801107		

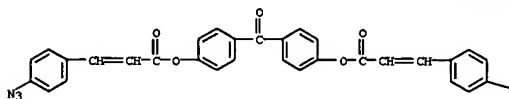
AB 4,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone bis(p-azidocinnamate) (I) is useful as a photosensitizer in photosensitive resin compns. Thus, 4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone and p-azidocinnamoyl chloride were heated at 60° in pyridine to give I. I was then mixed with cyclized rubber to give a photosensitive resin composition

IT 84219-33-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photosensitizer, for photosensitive resin compns.)

RN 84219-33-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, carbonyldi-4,1-phenylene ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

N3

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1982:599403 CAPLUS
 DN 97:199403
 TI Photocurable rubber compositions
 PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
 CODEN: JKOXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 57072952 A2		19820507	JP 1980-149729	19801025

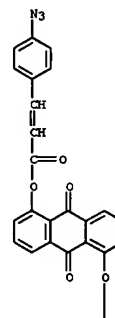
AB 1,5- Or 1,8-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)anthraquinone was used as a photocuring accelerator for rubber. For example, a solution of 2 g cyclized rubber, 0.2 g 1,5-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)anthraquinone [83688-51-1], 50 mL MEK, 30 mL toluene, and 30 mL PhCl was cast and dried to give a film curable in 10 s by 500 W UV-lamp irradiation

IT 83688-51-1 83688-52-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (cyclized rubber and SBR containing, photocurable)

RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS

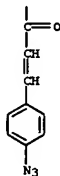
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,5-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

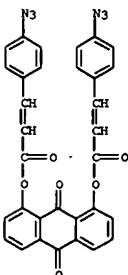


L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 2-A



RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



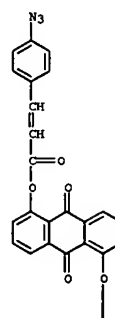
IT 83688-51-1P 83688-52-2P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as photoresist sensitizer)

RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS

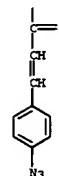
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,5-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A

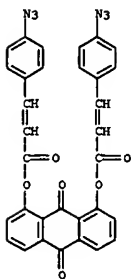


PAGE 2-A

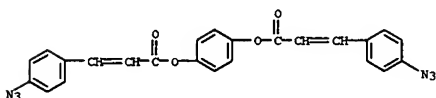


RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

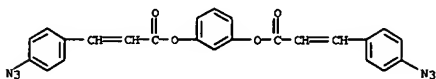
L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



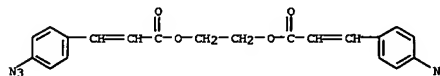
L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



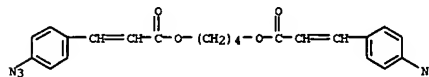
RN 25434-02-0 CAPLUS
 CN Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, m-phenylene ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1970:31399 CAPLUS
 DN 72:31399
 TI Organic light-sensitive substances. I. Properties of compounds containing the azide group
 AU Mistr, Adolf; Vavra, M.; Adlerova, H.; Babak, Z.
 CS Lachema, Brno, Czech.
 SO Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1969), 34(12), 3811-19
 CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765
 DT Journal
 LA German
 AB A mixture of 46 g p-N3C6H4CHO, 39.1 g H2C(CO2H)2, 80 ml EtOH, and 8 ml C5H5N refluxed 8 hr, the precipitate collected at 20°, washed with EtOH and Et2O, refluxed in 90 ml EtOH 2 hr, the solid collected at 20°, and recrystd. from dioxane gave p-N3C6H4CH=CHCO2H, decomposing >150°. The reaction of acyl chlorides with diols in C5H5N (4 hr at 50°) gave the following (RCO)2Z (R, Z, % yield, and m.p. given): p-N3C6H4, (CH2)2, 45, 87-8° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4, (CH2)4, 54, 96-8° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4, p-C6H4, 80, 171-3° (1:1 EtOH-Me2CO); p-N3C6H4, m-C6H4, 61, 129-32° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, (CH2)2, 68, 52-3° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, (CH2)4, 63, 74-6° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, p-C6H4, 75, 191-4° (dioxane); m-N3C6H4, m-C6H4, 80, 124-5° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4CH=CH, (CH2)2, 74, 123-5° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4CH=CH, (CH2)4, 63, 137-9° (dioxane); p-N3C6H4CH=CH, p-C6H4, 61, 174-6° (dioxane); p-N3C6H4CH=CH, m-C6H4, 67, 161-3° (dioxane). Condensation of p-N3C6H4CHO with Me2CO in aqueous-ethanolic NaOH gave 52% (p-N3C6H4CH=CH)2CO (I), m. 154-5°. Electron and ir spectra of the compds. were measured and the photochem. activity in a light-sensitive layer determined I was the most active compound
 IT 25433-99-2P 25434-00-8P 25434-01-9P
 25434-02-0P
 RL: SPM (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25434-00-8 CAPLUS
 CN Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, tetramethylene ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

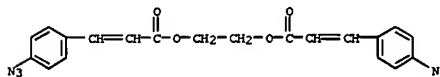


RN 25434-01-9 CAPLUS

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:415017 CAPLUS
 DN 57:15017
 OREF 57:3016h-1,3017a-b
 TI Light-sensitive layer for photomechanical reproduction
 IN Hefher, Martin; Wagner, Hans M.
 PA Kodak Ltd.
 SO 4 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1079950		19600414	DE 1959-K36937	19590211

AB The use of 4,4'-diazidodibenzylideneacetone (I), 1,3-bis(p-azidophenyl)-2-propen-1-one (II), and 1,2-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane (III) for the preparation of light sensitive layers for photomechanical reproduction is described. p-H2NC6H4CHO (6.1 g.), diazotized, treated with 3.5 g. NaN3 in 20 cc. H2O, kept 0.5 hr., and extracted with Et2O gave crude p-N3C6H4CHO (IV).
 IV (7.4 g.) in 50 cc. EtOH treated with 0.6 g. NaOH in 10 cc. H2O, kept overnight in the dark, and filtered, the residue extracted with hot Me2CO, and the extract cooled gave I, yellow powder, decompose 156°. Similarly, 18.5 g. p-H2NC6H4Ac gave p-N2C6H4Ac (V), m. 44° (EtOH). V (3.2 g.) in 25 cc. EtOH treated successively with 3 g. IV and 0.3 g. NaOH in 5 cc. H2O, kept 4 hrs., and filtered yielded II, orange needles, m. 119° (EtOH). p-H2NC6H4CH=CHCO2H, diazotized and treated with NaN2, and the resulting p-N3C6H4CH=CHCO2H treated with SOCl2 yielded p-N3C6H4CH=CHCOCl (VI), m. 63-5°. VI (4.2 g.) in 40 cc. C5H5N and 40 cc. HCONHMe2, added dropwise with stirring at room temperature to 0.6 g. (CH2OH)2 in 10 cc. C5H5N, kept overnight, concentrated, and poured into H2O yielded III, m. 123-4° (EtOH). A solution (100 cc.) of 27-8% cyclized latex in petroleum, 0.4 g. I, and 900 cc. C2HCl3 mixed, coated on a photogravure Cu plate, and the plate irradiated 45 sec. with a 125-w. Hg-vapor lamp at a distance of about 30 cm. under a transparent pos. master copy, immersed 30 sec. in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline (C.I. 42,510B) in 100 cc. C2HCl3, rinsed with H2O, and dried gave a neg. image of the transparency which protects in the etching of the Cu plate.
 IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester (preparation of)
 RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:415016 CAPLUS
 DN 57:15016
 OREF 57:3016f-h
 TI Multilayer material for color photographs
 IN Boeckly, Erich; Ulrich, Hans; Kuhn, Gerhard
 PA Agfa A.-G.
 SO 7 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable

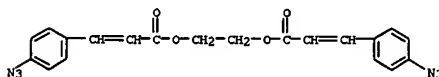
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 1121470		19620104	DE 1960-A35143	19600716
GB 923045			GB	

AB The sensitivity of a multilayer material for color photography containing nondiffusing dye components can be increased without coarsening of the dye grain if at least 1 of the 3 Ag halide emulsion layers (serving for the formation of the blue-green, purple, or yellow partial image consists of 2 layers with different sensitivities. These 2 layers contain the dye component and are sensitized for the same spectra range. The more sensitive Ag halide emulsion layer yields on color development a lower color density than the less sensitive layer; the more sensitive layer is coated preferentially on top of the less sensitive layer. Examples for the production of multilayer color photographic material with red-, green-, blue-, or blue-green-sensitive double layers are given.

IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester (preparation of)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediy ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:408963 CAPLUS
 DN 57:8963
 OREF 57:1794b-c
 TI Photomechanical light-sensitive coating
 IN Hefner, Martin; Wagner, Hans M.
 PA Kodak Ltd.
 SO 6 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable

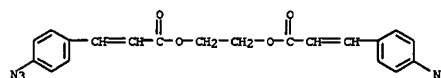
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 892811		19620328	GB 1957-12671	19570418
GB 923045			GB	

AB Photosensitive coatings, useful for photoengraving resists and for the preparation of lithographic printing plates, contain an organic solvent-soluble resin and a light-sensitizing diaryl azide the mol. of which incorporates a C(=O)C linkage, such as 4,4'-diazidobenzylideneacetone (I), 1,3-bis(4-azidophenyl)-2-propen-1-one, or 1,2-bis(4-azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane. Thus, a photoengraving resist is prepared from 100 cc. cyclized rubber solution (Valcolac cement 189 B), 900 cc. trichloroethylene, and 0.4 g. I. The mixture is coated onto photoengraver's Cu. When dry, the plate is contact-exposed under a line transparency for 45 sec. to a 125-w. Hg-vapor lamp at 12 in. distance and then bathed in trichloroethylene for 30 sec. After dyeing the image in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline in 100 trichloroethylene, the plate is rinsed in water. The image is negative and serves well as an etching resist.

IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester (for lithography)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediy ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1960:10365 CAPLUS
 DN 54:10365
 OREF 54:2064b-1
 TI Photosensitive composition for photomechanical reprints
 PA Kodak Soc. anon.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI BE 570732		19590228	BE	

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

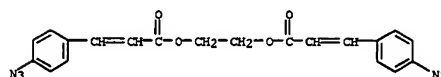
AB New composition used for the preparation of engraving plates or coatings where a receptive image of ink is formed contains a colloid, e.g. linear superpolyamides, natural or synthetic rubber, or cyclohexanone resin, which is sensitized either by a diaryl diazide containing at least 3 C in the chain linking both azidoaryl nuclei or by a compound of general formula I, where R = polymethine chain, Y = divalent atom or radical, Q = homo- or heterocyclic nucleus. 4,4'-Diazidobenzylideneacetone (II) is prepared by diazotizing 6.1 g. p-aminobenzaldehyde in 20 g. crushed ice and 25 cc. concentrated HCl with 4 g. NaNO2 in 20 cc. H2O, filtering, and adding to the cold filtrate a solution of 3.5 g. NaN3 in 20 cc. H2O; stirring for 1/2 hr. is followed by extraction with 40 cc. Et2O 3 times. Ethereal solution is washed with 50 cc. 10% HCl, then with 50 cc. H2O, and dried with Na2SO4. Crude p-azidobenzaldehyde 7.4 g., is dissolved with 1.5 g. acetone in 50 cc. EtOH; 0.6 g. NaOH in 10 cc. H2O is added and mixture is left for 24 hrs. in darkness. Precipitate is filtered and crystallized from acetone as a yellow powder, decompose 156°. 1,3-Bis(4-azidophenyl)-2-propen-1-one, m. 119°, is similarly obtained from p-azidoacetophenone, m. 44°, and p-azidobenzaldehyde. Preparation of 1,2-bis(4-azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane (III) starts by cinnamic acid nitration and separation of 2- and 4-derivative as ethyl esters; 4-nitrocinnamic acid ethyl ester is reduced by Sn and HCl. Diazotization and NaN3 treatment yield 4-azidocinnamic acid. Subsequent SOCl2 treatment yields 4-azidocinnamoyl chloride, m. 63-5°, of which 4.2 g. is dissolved in 40 cc. pyridine and 40 cc. dimethylformamide; this solution is added dropwise to a solution of 0.6 g. ethylene glycol in 10 cc. pyridine at room temperature and the mixture is stirred during 24 hrs. After solvent removal, the residue is poured in H2O and filtered. Recrystn. from EtOH yields III, m. 123-4°. 5-Azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole (IV) is prepared by condensation of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole with p-nitrobenzaldehyde and reducing the 5-nitro-2-(4-nitrostyryl)benzimidazole with Raney Ni in dimethylformamide. Diazotization and NaN3 treatment yield IV, m. 98-9°. 6-Azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole and 5-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole have similarly been obtained. Preparation of the photosensitive composition is the following: a solution containing 100 cc. cyclorubber solution, 900 cc. CHCl3:CCl2, and 0.4 g. II is coated on a Cu plate, then dried. The plate is exposed for 45 sec. (in vacuum chase) in contact with a transparent line-engraving stereotype, by means of a Hg vapor lamp. The plate is then immersed for 30 sec. in CHCl3:CCl2, then in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline in 100 cc. CHCl3:CCl2, and finally washed in H2O and dried. For the reprinting of printed documents the photosensitive rubber layer is

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 exposed, then soaked with CHCl3:CCl2, and applied in contact with a receptive sheet over which non-exposed spots are carried yielding a positive reprint; a pigment or a dye may be incorporated into the photosensitive layer.

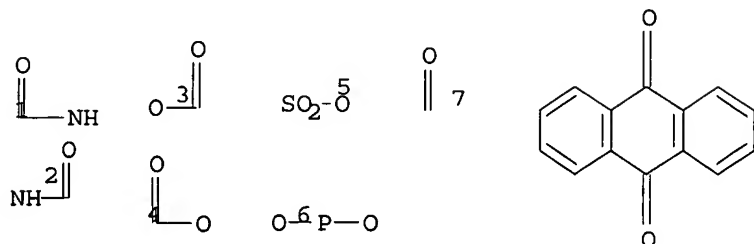
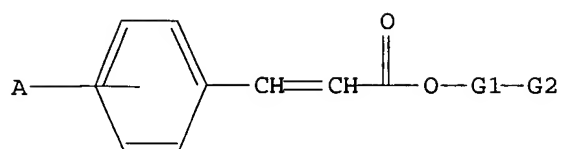
IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester (as photographic sensitizer)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediy ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L10 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1],[@2],[@3],[@4],[@5],[@6],[@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L12 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L10

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L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS
 DN 141:175626
 TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
JP 2004238631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
PRAI KR 2003-7996	A	20030208		

OS MARPAT 141:175626

AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from

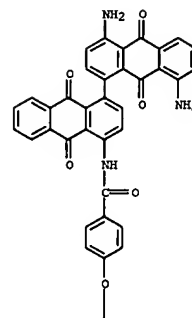
4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.

IT 733739-27-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (lightfast colorant; lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)

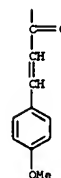
RN 733739-27-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 4-[[[4',8'-diamino-9,9',10,10'-tetrahydro-9,9',10,10'-tetraoxo[1,1'-biantanthracen]-4-yl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A



L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:742065 CAPLUS
 DN 133:309572
 TI Preparation of pharmaceutical compounds useful in oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction cases
 IN Del Soldato, Piero
 PA Nicox S.A., Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000061549	A2	20001019	WO 2000-EP3237	20000411
WO 2000061549	A3	20020103		

W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

IT 1311921 B1 20020320 IT 1999-M1750 19990413

CA 2370406 AA 20001019 CA 2000-2370406 20000411

BR 200009701 A 20020402 BR 2000-3701 20000411

EP 1192129 A2 20020403 EP 2000-917074 20000411

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

TR 200102939 T2 20020923 TR 2001-2939 20000411

JP 2002541242 T2 20021203 JP 2000-610825 20000411

NO 2001004926 A 20011213 NO 2001-4926 20011010

PRAI IT 1999-M1750 A 19990413

WO 2000-EP3237 W 20000411

OS MARPAT 133:309572

AB Comps. A-B (A = R-T1-, wherein R is the drug radical and T1 = (CO)t or (X)t', wherein X = O, S, NR1C, R1C is H or an alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a free valence, t and t' are integers and equal to zero or 1, with the proviso that t = 1 when t' = 0; t = 0 when t' = 1; B = -TB-X2 wherein TB = (CO) when t = 0, TB = X when t' = -, X being as above defined; X2, monovalent radical), useful in oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction cases, were prepared E.g., reaction of

(S)-6-methoxy-α-methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic acid with

(S)-N-acetylcysteine gave (S,S)-N-acetyl-5-(6-methoxy-α-methyl-2-

naphthaleneacetyl)cysteine.

IT 301854-S1-3P

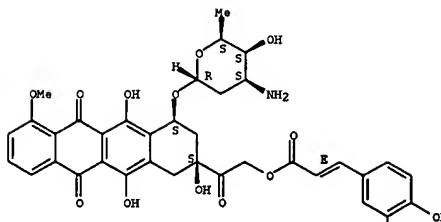
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of pharmaceutical compds. useful in oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction cases)

RN 301854-S1-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-[(2S,4S)-4-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-1,2,3,4,6,11-hexahydro-2,5,12-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-6,11-dioxo-2-naphthacetyl]-2-oxoethyl ester, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



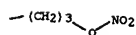
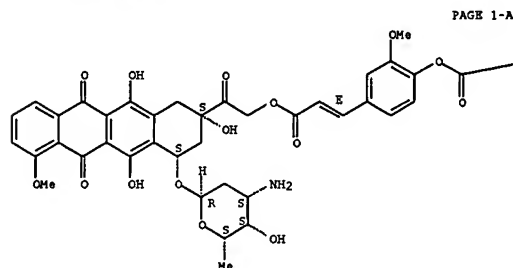
L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:742053 CAPLUS
 DN 133:310142
 TI Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
 IN Del Soldato, Piero
 FA Nicox S.A., Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
 CODEN: P1XXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN, CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
P1 WO 2000061537	A2	20001019	WO 2000-EP3234	20000411
WO 2000061537	A3	20010927		
W:	AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TH			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
IT 1311924	B1	20020320	IT 1999-M1753	19990413
CA 2370412	AA	20001019	CA 2000-2370412	20000411
BR 2000009702	A	20020108	BR 2000-9702	20000411
EP 1169294	A2	20020109	EP 2000-925203	20000411
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002541233	T2	20021203	JP 2000-610814	20000411
NZ 514267	A	20040625	NZ 2000-514267	20000411
RU 2237657	C2	20041010	RU 2001-127576	20000411
AU 778989	B2	20041223	AU 2000-44001	20000411
ZA 2001008127	A	20030103	ZA 2001-8127	20011003
NO 2001004927	A	20011213	NO 2001-4927	20011010
US 6869974	B1	20050322	US 2001-926326	20011015
US 2005261242	A1	20051124	US 2004-24857	20041230
IT 1999-M1753	A	19990413		
WO 2000-EP3234	W	20000411		
US 2001-926326	A3	20011015		

OS MARPAT 133:310142
 AB Comps. A-B-C-N(O)s and A-Cl[N(O)s]-B1 or their salts [s is an integer 1 or 2, preferably s = 2; A is the radical of a drug and is such as to meet the pharmacol. tests reported in the description; C and Cl are two bivalent radicals; the precursors of the radicals B and B1 are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description] were prepared for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus, (S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy- α -methyl-2-naphthalenylacetyl)cysteine 4-nitroxybutyl ester was prepared (NCK 2101) from naproxene and N-acetylcysteine in the first of 28 synthetic examples given. Pharmacol. test examples and tabular data are also given.
 IT 301838-03-9P
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RN 301838-03-9 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-methoxy-4-[4-(nitrooxy)-1-oxobutoxy]phenyl]-, 2-[(2S,4S)-4-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy- α -L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-1,2,3,4,6,11-hexahydro-2,5,12-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-6,11-dioxo-2-naphthacenyl]-2-oxoethyl ester, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.



=> => d que 119 stt
'STT' IS NOT VALID HERE

=> d que 119 stat

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L16	16	SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"JUNG YEON KYOUNG"/AU
L17	121	SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L14 OR L15 OR L16
L18	41	SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L17 AND (COLORANT OR DYE OR INK)
L19	25	SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L18 AND (COLORANT OR DYE)

=> d 1-25 bib abs

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:905160 CAPLUS
 TI Lightfast self-dispersible metal complex colorant and self-dispersible liquid composition containing the colorant
 IN Jung, Yeon Kyoung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Korean
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2005046966	A	20050519	KR 2003-80824	20031115
PRAI KR 2003-80824		20031115		

AB Provided are a self-dispersible metal complex colorant and a self-dispersible liquid composition containing the colorant which have light fastness and are excellent in long-term storage stability. The self-dispersible metal complex colorant is obtained by coordinating a ligand containing a self-dispersible moiety and a ligand containing a lightfast material to the metal coordinated with a colorant and is represented by the formula 1, wherein the colorant comprises at least one azo group represented by the formula 2 (wherein X1 and X2 are independently a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a carbonyl group or a C1-C2 alkoxy group; and rings A and B are independently a cycloalkenylene group); L is a ligand coordinated with a metal (Me); A is a lightfast ligand coordinated with a metal (Me); Y is a hydroxyl group, an amino group or a carbonyl group; Me is a polyvalent transition metal; n is 1-3; m is 0-2; and m+n is 1-3. Preferably Me is Ni, Cu, Zn, Fe, Cr, Pd, Pt or Co.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:896083 CAPLUS
 TI Light resistant metal complex colorant having light resistant moiety and colorant coordinated with metal and liquid light resistant composition
 IN Jung, Yeon Kyoung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Korean
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2005038860	A	20050429	KR 2003-74153	20031023
PRAI KR 2003-74153		20031023		

AB Provided is a light resistant colorant for printing, which comprises a light resistant moiety coordinated with a metal complex colorant and provides a liquid light resistant composition having excellent shelf stability and fastness including water resistance. The light resistant colorant is represented by the following formula 1 and is obtained by coordination of a light resistant moiety and colorant with a metal. In formula 1, the colorant is coordinated with the metal (Me) and comprises at least one azo group represented by the following formula 2; L represents a ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal (Me); A represents a light resistant ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal; and n is a number of 1-3, m is a number of 0-2, and m+n is a number of 1-3. In formula 2, each of X1 and X2 independently represents OH, NH2, COOH or a C1-C2 alkoxy; and each of ring A and B represents a cycloalkenylene group.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:896082 CAPLUS
 TI Antibacterial colorant having antibacterial moiety and colorant coordinated with metal and liquid antibacterial composition
 IN Jung, Yeon Kyoung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Korean
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2005038859	A	20050429	KR 2003-74152	20031023
PRAI KR 2003-74152		20031023		

AB Provided is an antibacterial colorant for printing, which comprises an antibacterial moiety coordinated with a metal complex colorant and provides a liquid antibacterial composition having excellent shelf stability and fastness such as light resistance and water resistance. The antibacterial colorant is represented by the following formula 1 and is obtained by coordination of an antibacterial moiety and colorant with a metal. In formula 1, the colorant is coordinated with the metal (Me) and comprises at least one azo group represented by the following formula 2; Me represents a multivalent transition metal; L represents a ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal (Me); A represents an antibacterial ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal directly or via a linker (Y); and n is a number of 1-3, m is a number of 0-2, and m+n is a number of 1-3. In formula 2, each of X1 and X2 independently represents OH, NH2, COOH or a C1-C2 alkoxy; and each of ring A and B represents a substituted or non-substituted C5-C10 cycloalkenylene group.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:871243 CAPLUS
 TI Xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion, improving storage stability in using for long time
 IN Ham, Cheol; Jung, Su Aa; Ryu, Seung Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Korean
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI KR 2005015207	A	20050221	KR 2003-53916	20030804
PRAI KR 2003-53916		20030804		

AB Provided is a xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion enabled which utilizes steric hindrance by bulky structure of metal complex and anti-static repulsion between charged metal and hydrophilic ligand to improve storage stability when used for a long time. The xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion enabled is represented by formula 1, in which X1 and X2 are independently H or C1-C5 alkyl group; Y is -(CH2)r- radical where r is an integer of 1-8 or -(CR2)2-(CH2)p-(CR2)2- radical where p is an integer of 0-6 and R2 is independently H, aryl, silyl, C1-C6 alkyl and C1-C6 alkyl group with aryl group; M is a transition metal; Z is a neg. ion of colorant; and W1 to W8 are independently H, C1-C10,000 alkyl group or one compound or salt selected from groups which are composed of -OA, -COOA, -CO-, -SO3A-, -SO2A-, -SO2NH2-, -R1SO2A-, -SO2NHCOR1-, -NH2 and -N(R1)2 where A is one functional group selected from H, alkali metal and organic ammonium and R1 is one substituted or unsubstituted functional group selected from C1-C15 alkyl, Ph and naphthyl group.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:544535 CAPLUS
 DN 145:29651
 TI Ink compositions with reduced smearing and improved storage stability
 IN Ryu, Seung-Min; Lee, Jong-In
 PA S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2006117994	A1	20060608	US 2005-272132	20051114
PRAI KR 2004-92333	A	20041112		

AB An ink composition comprises a colorant, a solvent, and a surface property treatment agent represented by the following formula A-(C(O)-Y1)-R1-[C(O)-Y2]-R2-[C(O)-Y3]-C-B, where each of Y1, Y2, and Y3 is independently -N(R3)- or -O-, R3 is H, C1-C20-alkyl, or C6-C20-aryl; each of R1 and R2 is independently a chemical bond, C1-C10-alkylene, C2-C10-alkenylene, C2-C10-alkynylene, or a C1-C20-alkyl group including a C2-C10-alkenylene group or a C2-C10-alkynylene group; a is an integer 1 ≤ a ≤ 7, integers b ≥ 0 and c ≥ 0; each of A and B is a hydrophobic moiety independently selected from substituted or unsubstituted C1-C12-alkyl, C2-C12-alkenyl, C2-C12-alkynyl, and C6-C12-aryl, or are connected to each other to form a ring; both A and B cannot be H; and B can be a hetero atom. The ink composition has improved storage stability and reduced smearing due to increased rate of penetration into paper, while using little or no surfactant. Thus, an ink was prepared by mixing and homogenizing Basacid Blue 762 dye (4), stearamide (4), butyrolactone (4), 1,4-butanediol (12), and water (to 100 g).

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:316672 CAPLUS
 DN 144:352480
 TI Self-dispersible colorant and ink composition containing the same
 IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

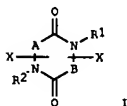
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2006070549	A1	20060406	US 2005-239060	20050930
PRAI KR 2004-78269	A	20041001		

AB A self-dispersing colorant containing a triazine moiety and an ink composition including the same are disclosed. The ink composition has excellent storage ability. Further, images formed using the ink composition have excellent light fastness and excellent water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:1289637 CAPLUS
 DN 144:24073
 TI Ink composition containing amidic compound to minimize bleeding of colors of printed imagines
 IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005268816	A1	20051208	US 2005-108109	20050418
KR 2005116016	A	20051209	KR 2004-40901	20040604
JP 2005344120	A2	20051215	JP 2005-165974	20050606
PRAI KR 2004-40901	A	20040604		

OS MARPAT 144:24073
 GI



AB Title ink composition includes a colorant, a solvent, and an amide compound (I), wherein R1, R2 and X are independently H, or alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alylsulfonamide, arylsulfonamide, acylamino, alkylureido, arylureido, alkoxy-carbonyl, alkoxy-carbonylamino, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, sulfo and its salts, carbonyl and its salts, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, pyridylalkyl, pyridylimidazolyl, hydrazine, hydrazone, pyridylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, or heterocycloalkyl group, A is -CH=CH- or -C≡C-, B is -CH=CH- or -C≡C-, m and n are independently an integer of 0 to 8 and 2 ≤ m+n ≤ 8. Thus, carbon black (CABOT-300) 4.0, uracil 6.0, water 66.0, diethylene glycol 8.0, trimethylolpropane 8.0, and glycerin 8.0 were stirred for ≥30 min, and then filtered through a 0.45 μm filter to produce an ink composition showing storage at 60° for 2 mo with no precipitation, no nozzle clogging observed, rub-fastness OD value <20, water fastness OD value >95, and no color mixing occurred.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:1265094 CAPLUS
 DN 143:479506
 TI Ink set for inkjet recording apparatus
 IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005263035	A1	20051201	US 2005-105489	20050414
KR 2005112298	A	20051130	KR 2004-37250	20040525
JP 2005336489	A2	20051208	JP 2005-152849	20050525
PRAI KR 2004-37250	A	20040525		

OS MARPAT 143:479506
 AB Title ink set includes a black ink composition comprising a first colorant, water, and a first alkyl ether and a color ink composition comprising a second colorant, water, and a second alkyl ether. Thus, 20% carbon black dispersion in aqueous solution 20, water 59.8, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, diethylene glycol 6, ethylene glycol 10, and TWEEN 20 0.2 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.8 μm filter to give a black ink composition. Besides, Acid Yellow 23 4, water 77, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, glycerin 4, ethylene glycol 10, Tween 20 1 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter to give a yellow ink composition which was combined with black ink above to form an ink set showing image d. 1.45(B) and 0.64(Y), line sharpness good for both black and yellow and degree of bleeding between black and yellow 0.

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:546552 CAPLUS

DN 143:79708

TI Block copolymeric dispersant for pigment particle in aqueous system, and ink composition comprising the same

IN Ham, Cheol; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005132931	A1	20050623	US 2004-922	20041202
KR 2005065713	A	20050630	KR 2003-95526	20031223
CN 1654115	A	20050817	CN 2004-10103387	20041223
JP 2005177756	A2	20050707	JP 2004-373757	20041224
PRAI KR 2003-95526	A	20031223		

AB A dispersant having excellent adsorption to hydrophobic particles and an ink composition comprising the dispersant are provided. The dispersant is a block copolymer comprising a hydrophilic moiety and a hydrophobic moiety having a hydrophobic substituent attached to a terminal end of the hydrophobic moiety. Thus, a Me methacrylate/methacrylic acid/Me methacrylate-morpholine block copolymer was synthesized by reacting N-formylmorpholine with Me methacrylate-trimethylsilyl methacrylate block copolymer. An ink composition using the obtained block copolymer as a dispersant exhibited good thermal stability and superior image quality.

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:408845 CAPLUS

DN 142:431697

TI Ink compositions containing amides, colorants, and solvents

IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005098063	A1	20050512	US 2004-964729	20041015
KR 2005045736	A	20050517	KR 2003-79907	20031112
JP 2005146283	A2	20050609	JP 2004-329791	20041112
PRAI KR 2003-79907	A	20031112		
OS MARPAT 142:431697				

AB An ink composition is provided including an amide compound R1R3NCONR2R4 (R1-4 = H, alkyl, etc., or R3 and R4 form a ring), a coloring agent and a solvent. The amide compound and the polyhydric alc. in the ink composition decrease the mobility of coloring agents and increase the adhesion to media, thereby minimizing the bleeding between colors of printed images, and improving the water fastness and dry and wet rub fastness to provide good color fastness on papers. The ink composition also improves the quality of the printed image, and also has good long-term storage stability. Thus, the ink composition can be widely used as ink-jet inks for ink-jet printers, printing inks, paints, textile printing, paper manufacturing, cosmetics manufacturing, ceramic industry, etc.

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:281385 CAPLUS

DN 142:337956

TI Preparing self-dispersible coloring agent using Lewis acids and ink, paint, or toner composition with the coloring agent

IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa

PA Samsung Electronics, S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005066856	A1	20050331	US 2004-926953	20040827
KR 2005030458	A	20050330	KR 2003-66947	20030926
CN 1618898	A	20050525	CN 2004-10082589	20040921
JP 2005105271	A2	20050421	JP 2004-280072	20040927
PRAI KR 2003-66947	A	20030926		
OS MARPAT 142:337956				

AB A self-dispersible coloring agent (coloring agent-LR1) is prepared by incorporating a hydrophilic group into a coloring agent through a reaction of a hydrophilic group-containing halide XLR1 and the coloring agent in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst, where L = single bond or CO; R1 = substituted or unsubstituted C1-20 alkyl group containing a hydrophilic group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6-C20 aryl group containing a hydrophilic group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2-C20 heteroaryl group containing a hydrophilic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted C7-C20 arylalkyl group containing a hydrophilic group; X = F, Br, I and Cl, conveniently through a 1-step process. The ink composition containing the self-dispersible coloring agent provides effective long-term storage stability and dispersion stability using a 1-step process. A typical ink composition contained self-dispersible C black 4.0, H2O 77.0, diethylene glycol 3.0, ethylene glycol 8.0, and glycerin 8.0 g.

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:215976 CAPLUS

DN 142:299405

TI Metal complex colorants and colorant compositions with good storageability and light and water resistance

IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min; Lee, Kyung-Hoon

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 24 pp.

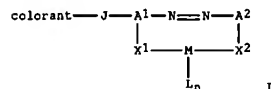
CODEN: JXXKAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

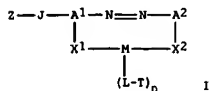
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005060698	A2	20050310	JP 2004-232524	20040809
KR 2005017755	A	20050223	KR 2003-55022	20030808
US 2005059813	A1	20050317	US 2004-912544	20040806
PRAI KR 2003-55022	A	20030808		
OS MARPAT 142:299405				
GI				



AB The present invention relates to metal complex colorants 1, wherein colorant = colorant residue; A1, A2 = C2-30 (un)substituted alkenyl containing 21 double bond, which is a moiety forming conjugates with azo group; X1, X2 = hydroxy, C1-4 alkoxy, carbonyl, or (un)substituted amino; M = multivalent metal; L = neutral or anionic ligands; J = ligand; and n = 1-3 integer. Thus, 36.5 g Acid Red 4 and 31.5 g azo compound were reacted in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid, reacted with cobalt acetate tetrahydrate at 100° to give a metal complex colorant, 4 g of which was mixed with water 77, iso-Pr alc. 3, ethylene glycol 10, and glycerin 6 g to give an ink composition showing good long term storage stability and light and water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:209913 CAPLUS
 DN 142:299572
 TI Self-dispersible metal complex colorants and colorant compositions
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005060701	A2	20050310	JP 2004-232714	20040809
KR 2005017804	A	20050223	KR 2003-55214	20030809
US 2005054841	A1	20050310	US 2004-912562	20040806
PRAI KR 2003-55214	A	20030809		
OS MARPAT 142:299572				
GI				



AB Complexes I [Z = colorant residue; A1, A2 = moiety capable of forming conjugation with azo group, where ≥ 1 of A1 and A2 containing (un)substituted C2-30 alkylene bearing ≥ 1 double bond; X1, X2 = OH, Cl-4 alkoxy, carboxy, (un)substituted amino group; M = multivalent transition metal; L = neutral or anionic ligand; T = mono-/poly-substituted hydrophilic group; J = linking group; n = 1-3] are prepared. Water-thinned inks containing I showed good storage stability and gave images with good light and water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:123219 CAPLUS
 DN 142:200267
 TI Bipyridine-based metal complex and ink composition comprising the complex
 IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005033053	A1	20050210	US 2004-902890	20040802
KR 2005015855	A	20050221	KR 2003-55021	20030808
JP 2005060699	A2	20050310	JP 2004-232528	20040809
PRAI KR 2003-55021	A	20030808		
OS MARPAT 142:200267				
AB				

A bipyridine-based metal complex includes a complex of bipyridine-based ligands and metals of 21 Groups III-XIV. The bipyridine-based metal complex may be used alone (0.1-1.0 parts), as well as in combination with other coloring agents in inks.

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:122841 CAPLUS
 DN 142:200265
 TI Self-dispersible bipyridine-based metal complex and ink composition comprising the complex
 IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005033040	A1	20050210	US 2004-896029	20040722
KR 2005017660	A	20050222	KR 2003-55023	20030808
JP 2005060700	A2	20050310	JP 2004-232573	20040809
PRAI KR 2003-55023	A	20030808		
OS MARPAT 142:200265				
AB				

A self-dispersible bipyridine-based metal complex includes a bipyridine-based ligand and a metal of Groups III-XIV. The bipyridine-based metal complex may be self-dispersed without requiring a dispersing agent and may be used as a colorant. Also, the metal complex, when binding with a common colorant, may produce various colors and exhibit enhanced durability including light resistance. The metal complex includes a hydrophilic group-containing ligand coordinating with the metal, in addition to the bipyridine-based ligand, and has a bulky structure. Dispersion stability is enhanced by a self-dispersion system based on a steric hindrance due to the bulky structure of the metal complex and an electrostatic repulsive force between the charged metal and the hydrophilic group-containing ligand, enhancing a long-term storage stability.

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:1036193 CAPLUS
 DN 142:24670
 TI Lightfast additive having UV-absorbing moiety and ink composition
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004237837	A1	20041202	US 2004-851161	20040524
KR 2004101865	A	20041203	KR 2003-33848	20030527
JP 2005021111	A2	20050106	JP 2004-158268	20040527
CH 1590357	A	20050309	CN 2004-10055246	20040527
PRAI KR 2003-33848	A	20030527		
OS MARPAT 142:24670				
AB				

A lightfast additive has a benzophenone moiety for lightfastness and a moiety for wettability and the ability to stabilize a colorant, where the 2 moieties are covalently bonded. The lightfast additive may exhibit effective UV light absorption capacity, effective wettability, and an ability to stabilize a colorant. The ink composition of water, colorant and using the light fast additive has an improved lightfastness and long-term storage stability. Thus, 8.4 g of the 2-hydroxy-4-(4-carboxy)phenyloxybenzophenone (preparation given) and EtOAc were stirred to dissolve the benzophenone compound, 2.6 g glycerol was added, 20 mL of concentrate H2SO4 was slowly added and refluxed for ≥ 12 h in the preparation of benzophenone derivative 1-PhCO-2-(OH)C6H3-4-OC6H4CO2CH2CH(OH)CH2OH, and suitable for mixing (8.0 g) with C.I. Direct Black 9 4.0, water 77.0, iso-PrOH 3.0, and ethylene glycol 8.0 g.

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:779905 CAPLUS
 DN 141:297361
 TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition
 including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-hoon; Ryu, Seung-min; Jung, Yeon-kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004182279	A1	20040923	US 2004-802949	20040318
KR 2004083179	A	20041001	KR 2003-17746	20030321
PRAI KR 2003-17746	A	20030321		

OS MARPAT 141:297361

AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition include a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a benzophenone derivative and a conventional colorant and that imparts effective lightfastness and long-term storage stability to an ink composition that is prepared with the same. A typical dye was manufactured by reacting 8.3 g 2-hydroxy-4-(4-carboxyphenoxy)benzophenone 8 h in DMSO with 3 g SOCl₂, adding 12.3 g C.I. Acid Yellow 23, and heating 8 h at 80°.

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:681260 CAPLUS
 DN 141:215358
 TI Organic electroluminescent device
 IN Seo, Jeong Dae; Kim, Hee Jung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Oh, Hyoung Yun; Kim, Myung Seop; Park, Chun Gun
 PA LG Electronics Inc., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004161633	A1	20040819	US 2004-779875	20040218
WO 2004075603	A2	20040902	WO 2004-KR342	20040219
WO 2004075603	A3	20041111		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HD, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NA, NI, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1595292	A2	20051116	EP 2004-712772	20040219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1751398	A	20060322	CN 2004-80004645	20040219
JP 2006518545	T2	20060810	JP 2006-500648	20040219
KR 2005095653	A	20050929	KR 2005-715181	20050818
PRAI KR 2003-10393	A	20030219		
WO 2004-KR342	W	20040219		

OS MARPAT 141:215358

AB Organic electroluminescent devices including a substrate, first and second electrodes, a light-emitting layer formed between the first electrode and the second electrode, and a hole-blocking layer formed between the light-emitting layer and the second electrode are described in which the hole-blocking layer is an anthracene derivative with substituents at the 9 and 10 positions, 21 the substituents being selected from a (un)substituted aromatic groups, heterocyclic groups, aliphatic groups, halogens, and H.

L19 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:681259 CAPLUS
 DN 141:215357
 TI Organic electroluminescent device and method for fabricating the same
 IN Seo, Jeong Dae; Kim, Hee Jung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Oh, Hyoung Yun; Kim, Myung Seop; Park, Chun Gun
 PA LG Electronics Inc., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004161632	A1	20040819	US 2004-779874	20040218
WO 2004075604	A2	20040902	WO 2004-KR343	20040219
WO 2004075604	A3	20041111		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HD, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1595295	A2	20051116	EP 2004-712771	20040219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1751400	A	20060322	CN 2004-80004644	20040219
JP 2006518535	T2	20060810	JP 2006-500649	20040219
KR 2005095652	A	20050929	KR 2005-715180	20050818
PRAI KR 2003-10394	A	20030219		
WO 2004-KR343	W	20040219		

AB Organic electroluminescent devices are described which comprise a substrate; a first electrode formed on the substrate; an emission layer formed over the first electrode and having a first (e.g., green) emission area, a second (e.g., red) emission area, and a third (e.g., blue) emission area; a hole-blocking layer formed on the emission layer, the hole-blocking layer being formed of (21 of) the same substance(s) as the third emission area; and a second electrode formed over the hole-blocking layer. Methods for fabricating the devices entailing sequential formation of the layers are also described.

L19 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS
 DN 141:175626
 TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition
 including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
JP 2004236631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
PRAI KR 2003-7996	A	20030208		

OS MARPAT 141:175626

AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from 4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.

L19 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:451644 CAPLUS
 DN 141:8729
 TI Water-soluble, antimicrobial active polymer and ink composition comprising the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004106698	A1	20040603	US 2003-647144	20030825
KR 2004019571	A	20040306	KR 2002-51157	20020828
PRAI KR 2002-51157	A	20020828		

AB A water-soluble, antimicrobial active polymer and an ink composition are prepared by coupling an antimicrobial active silane compound to a branch of polyvinyl alc. An excellent antimicrobial effect is provided without affecting the properties of the ink composition that includes the polymer. The polymer is added to the ink composition in an amount of 1 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the ink composition. The ink composition provides extended storage stability due to no coagulation, effective antimicrobial effect even in a printed picture, and no irritation to human skin.

L19 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:451324 CAPLUS
 DN 141:8655
 TI Functional additive having UV-absorbing substituent and ink composition containing the additive
 IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004103820	A1	20040603	US 2003-704561	20031112
KR 2004042377	A	20040520	KR 2002-70656	20021114
JP 2004161774	A2	20040610	JP 2003-385472	20031114
CN 1521155	A	20040618	CN 2003-10125449	20031114
PRAI KR 2002-70656	A	20021114		

OS MARPAT 141:8655

AB An ink composition containing 2-methoxyphenol derivative, an aqueous medium, and a colorant enhance light resistance by absorbing UV light, provide wettability, and stabilize a colorant. The ink composition prepared using the 2-methoxyphenol derivative also has improved light resistance, wettability and stabilizes a colorant and does not require an addnl. light-resistant agent. An example stabilizer was 2-MeO-4-OH-C6H3CH2CH(Me)CO2CH2CH(OH)CH2OH.

L19 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:330574 CAPLUS
 DN 140:322819
 TI Dyeing fibers using mugwort for dyed fiber products useful for health and fiber products therefrom
 IN Lee, Kyung Hoon
 PA S. Korea
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2004124299	A2	20040422	JP 2002-289576	20021002
PRAI JP 2002-289576		20021002		

AB The dyed fibers are prepared by the steps comprising the steps of (a) preparing a mugwort dye bath by adding mugwort powders or mugwort exts. to H₂O, (b) heating the bath at 50-100° and mixing fibers in the bath for 10-30 min, and (c) washing and drying the fibers. Fiber products comprise fibers dyed by the above steps. The dyed fiber products are especially useful for female undergarments. A cotton female pantie was dyed in aqueous suspension containing 200 g mugwort powder with particle diameter 500 µm in 10 L H₂O for 30 min at 290°, dried by sunlight, treated with a liquid containing 100 g polyurethane in 20 L H₂O for 5 min at 100°, and dried to give a dyed pantie with good color depth and washfastness.

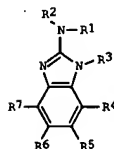
L19 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:100826 CAPLUS
 DN 140:165563
 TI Antibiotic additive and ink composition comprising the same
 IN Ryu, Seung-min; Kim, Jae-hwan; Lee, Jong In; Lee, Dae Hee
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004024037	A1	20040205	US 2003-610525	20030702
KR 2004004036	A	20040113	KR 2003-11124	20030221
JP 2004043473	A2	20040212	JP 2003-270779	20030703
CN 1494829	A	20040512	CN 2003-160275	20030703
PRAI KR 2002-38470	A	20020703		
KR 2003-11124	A	20030221		

OS MARPAT 140:165563

GI



AB An antibiotic additive and an ink composition including the antibiotic additive include a compound produced by binding of an antibiotic substance having the following formula I (R1 is a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an amino group, a carboxyl group and salts thereof, a sulfonic acid group and salts thereof, and a phosphoric acid group and salts thereof; and R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7 are selected from a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxyl group and salts thereof, a sulfonic acid group and salts thereof, a phosphoric acid group and salts thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 heteroalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 heteroaryl group and a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 heteroarylalkyl group.) to a predetd. additive (e.g., a wetting agent) via a chemical reaction. The ink composition includes a colorant, a solvent and the antibiotic additive. The antibiotic additive prevents surface dry, improves storage stability and inhibits propagation and growth of bacteria in an ink and has excellent compatibility with a general dye or pigment.

L19 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:505266 CAPLUS
 DN 139:187889
 TI Rubbing-Induced Surface Morphology and Polymer Segmental Reorientations of
 a Model Brush Polyimide and Interactions with Liquid Crystals at the
 Surface
 AU Lee, Seung Woo; Chae, Boknam; Lee, Byeongdu; Choi, Wooyoung; Kim, Seung
 Bin; Kim, Sang Il; Park, Su-Moon; Jung, Jin Chul; Lee, Kyung Hoon
 ; Ree, Moonhor
 CS Department of Chemistry, Center for Integrated Molecular Systems, BK21
 Program, Division of Molecular and Life Sciences, Polymer Research
 Institute, Department of Materials Science Engineering, and Center for
 Advanced Functional Polymers, Pohang University of Science Technology,
 Pohang, 790-784, S. Korea
 SO Chemistry of Materials (2003), 15(16), 3105-3112
 CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(p-phenylene-3,6-bis[[4-(n-octyloxy)phenyl]oxy]pyromellitimide)
 (CS-PMDA-PDA PI), a model brush polymer with a fully rodlike backbone, was
 determined to be pos. birefringent by prism coupling anal. Films of the PI
 were examined in detail by optical retardation and polarized IR spectroscopy
 before and after mech. rubbing with a velvet fabric. The alignment
 response of liquid crystal (LC) mols. in contact with rubbed films of the
 model polymer was studied. Atomic force microscopic imaging revealed that
 rubbing caused microgrooves, and fine grooves (around 100 nm in size) with
 a surface morphol. that resembled ground beef, parallel to the rubbing
 direction. The morphol. of these grooves is attributed to the structure
 of the fabric fibers and the shear deformation characteristics of the
 polymer. At the rubbed surface, the polymer main chain and the n-octyl
 end groups of the bristles were determined to be oriented parallel to the
 rubbing direction whereas the phenyloxy units of the bristles were
 oriented perpendicular to the rubbing direction. When LC mols., 5CB
 containing 1% Disperse Blue 1 dichroic dye, were placed in contact
 with the rubbed PI films, the LC mols. formed a uniformly aligned
 structure with a pretilt angle of 25 to 87 degrees along the rubbing
 direction, depending on rubbing d. The tendency to form this structure
 was attributed to favorable anisotropic interactions of the LC mols. with
 the parallel reoriented polymer main chains and n-octyl end groups of the
 bristles in the rubbed surface, and with the microgrooves and fine grooves
 aligned parallel to the rubbing direction. The large pretilt angle was
 favored despite the relatively short alkyl side end group of the PI, which
 contains only half of the 16 carbons generally required to achieve large
 pretilt angles of LCs. This result suggests that the n-octyl end groups
 of the bristles play a critical role in the generation of large pretilt
 angles, most likely through favorable interactions between these groups
 and the aliphatic tails of the LC mols.
 RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:34:09 ON 17 SEP 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:17 ON 17 SEP 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 SEA SSS SAM L1
L3 13526 SEA SSS FUL L1

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:58 ON 17 SEP 2006

L4 10184 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L5 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 (L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)
 D QUE L5 STAT
 D 1-21 BIB ABS HITSTR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:37:00 ON 17 SEP 2006

L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
 D
L7 0 SEA SSS SAM L6
L8 17 SEA SSS FUL L6

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:37:44 ON 17 SEP 2006

L9 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 D QUE L9 STAT
 D 1-15 BIB ABS HITSTR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:38:29 ON 17 SEP 2006

L10 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
 D
L11 1 SEA SSS SAM L10
L12 24 SEA SSS FUL L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:39:11 ON 17 SEP 2006

L13 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 D QUE L13 STAT
 D 1-3 BIB ABS HITSTR
 E LEE KYUNG HOON/AU
L14 91 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEE KYUNG HOON"/AU
 E RYU SEUNG/AU
 E RYU SEUNG MIN/AU
L15 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "RYU SEUNG MIN"/AU
 E JUNG YEON KYOUNG/AU
L16 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "JUNG YEON KYOUNG"/AU
L17 121 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15 OR L16
L18 41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (COLORANT OR DYE OR INK)
L19 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (COLORANT OR DYE)
 D QUE L19 STAT
 D 1-25 BIB ABS

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

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